THE RESERVE OF PERSONS IN COMP.

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PROBLEM IN THE PERSON AND PERSON Australian At 110 Years office in the Personal Australian State York President and Yorkston THE RESPONSE TOTAL IN LUMBS OF SHARE SELECTION OF THE LEGISLATION

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was proposed total country for each country un**terestant waste in** these reserved a finding subground its test to left cause sould be only a join that was passes.

At to a Progressive fulletory

Anatica William J. Gayson in acceping the nominations of the Republican and Democratic parties and the Inde pendence League for Supreme Court Justice expressed his dissutisfaction with the attitude of his brother Judges in the aggregate toward what he collec-together in the past, he averred, against the natural progress of the community and "every wholesome reform." called upon the bench and har "to be conservative in the true sense but not hidehound and teactionary

Early in the year Justice GAYNOR IN talk to the Lawyers Club of Buffalo said that 70 per cent, of the members of the Legislatures were lawyers, and that they were therefore "responsible for certain conditions existing in the country." So it comes to this: The lawvers make the laws and the Judges interpret them and the profession has the government of the country in its hands. It has always been the same in the United States, and doubtless always will be. Nevertheless. progress is appreciably made to better and higher things. How can this be reconciled with Justice GAYNOR'S asser tion that "as a rule" the Judges oppose every "wholesome reform"? To pass from the general to the particular, how does it happen that a Judge of his progressive tendencies receives the unsolicited nomination of all the parties that claim a place on the official ballot?

Interpretation of the law is the ex pression of the lawmakers' meaning, and the presumption is that they enact the wishes of their constituents into law. If the law to be construed by the Judge is the organic law or Constitution, he seeks the meaning of the framers in the light of present as well as of past conditions. But the members of the Supreme Court as a body, and not one Judge, decide questions arising under the Federal Constitution, although one Judge writes the final epinion of a majority of the court. It may happen that the opinion seems to thwart "great economic changes." The remedy, difficult as it may be, is amendment of the Constitution, and perhaps it is well that the great economic change to be interpreted

China and the United States.

The cordial welcome which Secretary TAFT received at Shanghai October 8 bears witness to a remarkable change in the attitude of the Chinese Government and people toward the United States since the day, not distant, when American commodities were subjected to an organized boycott in several parts of the Middle Kingdom. It is evident that intelligent Chinese have come to recognize that in spite of our exclusion policy, of whici not only they but other Asiatics are disposed to complain, we have given more proofs of sincere good will than have been forthcoming from any other Western nation, and may with good reason be looked upon as their country's best friend.

There is no doubt that but for the firm position taken by Secretary HAY at the time of the Boxer outrages on behalf of China's territorial integrity the dismemberment of the Middle Kingdom. already well advanced, would have been carried to great lengths. Her agelong suzerainty over Corea, together with the island of Formosa, had been wrenched from her by Japan; under the guise of a lease Russia had acquired possession of the Liaotung peninsula, and practically was controlling a large part of Manchuria on the pretext that garrisons were needed to protect her railways in that region; Germany was mistress of Kiao-Chou Bay and had put forward a vague claim to ascendency in the adjoining province of Shantung; Great Britain had occupied a strip of the mainland opposite the island of Hongkong and also the naval fortress of Wei-hai-Wei, setting up, moreover, pretensions to a sphere of influence which included the greater part of the Yangtse valley. Finally, France, as owner of Tonquin, had insisted on considerable cessions on China's south-

western frontier. Now, the allied Powers that took part in the expedition for the relief of the foreign legations at Pekin would gladly have accepted an averment on the part of the Manchu Government that owing to the disorganization of its finances it was unable to comply with the demand for reimbursement of the expenditures incurred, together with punitory damages for the outrages committed, and must therefore offer in lieu of cash territorial compensation. But for the firm position taken at this juncture by Secretary HAY the partition of China would have been inevitable. He declared that a promise to furnish a pecuniary indemnity, with | MODEST ALTSCHULER, conductor of the easy terms of payment, would be satisfactory to the United States, and with this example before them the other i novelty output of Russia up to the present Powers concerned were morally con-time. strained to pursue a similar course. They

or track deserte. Person against the Colored friendship for China by declining to he a interior in attention and by announcing ernment a large part of its afforment. get of simple justice, fast there are few proportiones for it in the record of intercofficient effections and the Chinese may and conseque is with the conduct of the other affine Present

The impression prestured by class inturn for finecome damper with reflection and imparison, and accounts for the warmth emounting almost to fareur with which Secretary Tarr was received at Wrang. limi. There was still another regard offer the representative of a fromity registion stressed her just new persons grate. There in me longer any doubt that China is on the ere of a political coorganisation. which is corrain to be clowed with sempartly in the I nited States & cortain amount of local self government, as far as cillages and small territorial subdiistone are concerned, the Chinese have stways prosupport; but now for the first time since the unification of China in the third century H. C. can they look forward to taking an active part in the central government, as regards not only adminstration fast legislation also The Empress Regent has summoned to Pekin her two ablest Viceroys, together with other progressive statesmen, and having enrolled them among her most trusted artylears has ordered the Conneil of state to draw up as specifily as possible the draft of a Constitution, which, among other far reaching reforms, should concede to her subjects a considerable part in the framing of the imperial laws. The Chinese feel instinctively that a move which aims at the moral, social, intele trail and economic regeneration of their country will receive but lukewarm ommendation from those Powers which at heart desire the dissolution of the Middle Kingdom, but that in their effort for self-rule and self-development they can depend on the United States for

honest approval and encouragement I nder the circumstances it is not sur prising that Secretary TAFT should have had at Shanghai a welcome such as the spokesman of no other Power would be likely to receive.

New Light on Venezuela.

A very interesting and important publication is that just made by the Venezuelan Government through the medium of its official organ, El Constitucional The correspondence between our Minister, the Hon. WILLIAM W. RUSSELL, and Senor Dr. José DE J. PAUL, Minister for Foreign Affairs at Caracas, discloses quite clearly the contentions set up by this Government on behalf of the New York and Bermudez asphalt concern, the Orinoco and Manoa companies and various private claimants, such as TURNBULL. CRICHFIELD and JAURETT. It also discloses and with equal clearness the attitude of Venezuela in the premises. Students of contemporary events will find profit in a careful analysis of these reve lations, though it may puzzle thoughtful and fair minded men to extract material for national pride from the process

For the present it may be enough to say that the record sheds very little lustre upon our latter day diplomacy. desired is not easily effected. The duty | As has already been suggested in these of the Judge is the same whether it is the columns, the United States Government organic law or the statute law that is can ill afford to pose as a patron of the asphalt company, while so far as regards nature, it is conclusively shown that they have been submitted to arbitration under the Washington protocol signed by the Hon. JOHN HAY, then our Secretary of reopen the question of the decision of the Venezuelan-American mixed commission finds abundant justification in Mr. HAY's own ruling in the case of Salvador

> dar issues were raised. It is interesting to consider Mr. HAY'S declaration to the Minister of Salvador:

March 24-26, 1903 - where precisely sim-

"A fallure to comply with the award would more over, involve a grave discourtesy to the eminent arbitrators who sat in the case, and a serious injury the cause of arbitration.

On the other hand, it might be worth while to discover the causes of this sudden revolution in our code of international morals. Of course it is not conceivable that, having preached righteousness to Salvador when it served our purpose, we are now bullying and browbeating Venezuela on the same score A more creditable explanation is not however, visible to the naked eye in the lights now before us, and for that reason if for no other we trust the publication

may stimulate inquiry. For the rest, it would appear that our diplomatic solicitudes have more recently reached out beyond mere predatory and delinquent corporations harrying a friendly State and enveloped in at least one instance a foreign criminal who has no proper claim upon us whatsoever This is another inviting field of inquisi tion in which industry and intelligence may perhaps find rich reward. There still remain quite a number of conundrums in connection with Venezuela which honest and decent men in this country would like to solve.

The Musical Season HEINRICH CONRIED has returned from Europe ready to take up the reins of operatic management which fell from his hands by reason of illness last autumn OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN, "a sceptred hermit, wrapped in the solitude of his own originality," sits on his throne in West Thirty-fourth street, brooding on mighty operatic enterprises. WALTER and FRANK DAMROSCH, the Castor and Pollux of the local concert world, prepare for vast enterprises with choruses and orchestras. The Boston Symphony Orchestra, with one-sixth of its membership entirely new, is drilling under the Cæsar of conductors, KARL MUCK, while Russian Symphony Orchestra, modestly announces that he has secured all the

The old half of the Kneisel Quartet is fell back on the expedient of exacting an trying to initiate the new half into the

amount of money out of all proportion | secret of buttering dry modernities with Chapter, four girls with four a single content and Man Many are conty to ofice for the effectal femining canspices the former and out of Shares ers will make their duty bread re reenty years ago one was harnly ford. Pictollera, 'califora, trier citales, orgamenta, song seeffers and other sepenames of tweestimbism and tweestimbes All up the toe aground, a strange and motley and himse procession for ours member redents spon the Chinese mind was care of Phone a small enterte of patestaring

ferofers impationally waits Circuity the concept segmen in this city tion forgion, a first manufit harforn its rime. smit it promises to aspetch wave into the humbel weather when the roses bloom egain. The immense demand made on the public attention by two opera secsome lasting twenty wester each has interest convert givers to enter the field earlier and stay in it later, fast it liga and lef to any distinution in the number of munical enterprises. In the conferry the number is greater than over and there in from for appendiction on to where all the money to support them will be found. One thing, however is beyond dispute, namely, that New York stands second only to Berlin and London in the number of its musical entertainments, while in their artistic importance and the magnitude of their financial risks it equals both of those cities.

Pay for files Magtetrates

In another column THE SES prints an eminently sensible letter addressed to the Mayor by a citizen who opposes an nereque of salary for the City Magisrates. These already well paid Judges have appealed to the Board of Fatimate and the Aldermen for higher wages next year and thereafter

It is not too much to say that severa of the Magistrates who join in this request receive now far more than their services are worth. They get as much salary as a Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States, and \$1,000 a year more than Judges of the District Courts of the United States. If the City Magistrates do not rank as high in popular confidence as the Judges of these courts, it is plain that their incomes are not to blame therefor.

There is no question of the adequacy of the pay now given to these Magistrates to maintain them in comfort. It is far greater than the incomes received by a majority of practising lawyers. It is sufficient for every purpose, even to attracting competent, honorable and disinterested men to the bench, as has been demonstrated whenever an effort has been made to have the police courts something more than annexes to a political machine

The Grand Young Man.

The Hon. ALBERT JEREMIAH BEVER-IDGE tosses his mane back from his majestic brow and warns his countrymen of the trial and judgment in store for

"While abroad I studied the inheritance tax question in Germany, France and Switzerland, and during the session I shall speak on that subject t some length

Upon what subject mentioned in the encyclopædias will not that artesian well of speech flow interminably? To Indiana's Grand Young Man may be applied Lord DERBY's tinkered quotation for the benefit of Lord JOHN RUS-SELL: "Nihil tetigit quod non pertuthe Orinoco and other grievances of like | bavit"; he touches nothing that he doesn't muddle.

Yet there is one question which a sorely tried people may still wish to ask of that overworked oracle. Who "put State, and that Venezuela's refusal to up" the cocktail game on Buttermilk CHARLEY?

Commercial Porto Rico.

From the recent report by Mr. BUTMAN. a special trade agent of the Department of Commerce and Labor, it appears that Porto Rico's splendid economic development has been effected under heavy handicaps.

The exports of Porto Rico during the last fiscal year exceeded by 50 per cent, those of the best trade year prior to the American occupation. The shrinkage in sales of coffee has been offset by an unprecedented exportation of eigars, and the expansion of the sugar industry has sent the figures of total exports to levels far beyond those of Spanish days. Probably the sugar business is now near its maximum. Practically all the land suitable for sugar raising is already in use. Further trade expansion depends on the extension of other industries. notably coffee, tobacco and fruits. All can be enlarged considerably. The growth of the coffee business is conditional upon a market for the Porto Rico berry in this country. A larger tobacco business will depend mainly upon the maintenance of present standards of quality and increased plantings. There is enough tobacco land not yet under cultivation to make an important difference in the output. The fruit business is matter of capital and better transportation facilities.

The obstacles to this development, as shown by Mr. BUTMAN, are removable by an investment of capital in enterprises which give ample promise of profit. There is need of public warehouses, improved docks and harbors, better banking facilities, and above all, improved transportation. At the time of the American occupation Porto Rico, with an area of about 3,500 square miles, had only 167 miles of roads worthy of being so called. Since that time this mileage has been a little more than doubled, but there is great need of further extension. The principal railway is a narrow gauge coast line around the western end of the island from San Juan, via Arecibo, Aguadilla, Mayaguez and Yauco, to Ponce. The road was built quite as much with a view to profit from its construction as to returns from its subsequent operation. It is a crooked and flimsy affair, and while better than no line at all, stands in great need of improvement. Traffic charges are high, and in many cases absolutely prohibitive. The line has its uses, but there are many who wonder whether it really advances or retards the development of

Phone various avils and others with which Porto Ricer in afflicted will deufertree for commetted in the course of time. Meanwhile some check in the further mmercial expansion of

the fact of the Particula.

The Hon from Street Street has not from considerators for Marries Attorney of Stoffeth county, Mose He asperted withing from the percepus and erested generation of Routon fremmerate He will renominate himself: and if fleaton time any pricts or gratitude also will for

rrun for effen fintatuet Pirettan Where we coffeet that Boston street who sensy day with the treat and call of herons, patriots and statemen like Monag, Mayor Pere the Hon. therence Pauls Winderum and the Hon frestyrest factories, we feet hombly, and even hittorly, the immeasurable intellectnot and moral supremacy of the threethef capital

to the nation at large the revocation of a Historippi pilot's license may be a small matter but to the man himself it bulks large. His family, too, may feel concern Pilot Nicitota of the Fred Hartwee handled his local during the Prosidential paracts town the Municippi in a way to starm the fistinguished visitor, who demanded, or increast that the livenes of Nicitoria to revoked

We have become an account ment to the spectacle of Mr. Recognition communities everything in the Federal service that a searing for the uniquely pilot seemed to be superfigure and almost impertment. But here was a hearing before a board of steam boat inspectors, as the law requires, and thirty of the oldest pilots on the river ten lifted in favor of Nichola. Pilot BROWINGE! who pavigated the steambout which hore he President, swore that the Hartweg did set erose the how of the Mississippi, as ROOMEVERT had stated. Another pilot. McCuttaget of the Alton, gave it as his pinion that the victim of Presidential disbleasure did not make "a bad move" all the way from Cairo to Memphis.

Nevertheless the man's license is gone and the inspectors would not have revoked "except for the order of the President which gave them no alternative." NICHOLS, owever, has a right of appeal under the Federal statutes, and the sturdy river men neist that he must exercise it. But have they considered that the right of appeal may be snatched from Nichols by a stroke of

Another candidate on the Bartlett ticket has refused to be associated with the Gen eral in his mission to redeem Massachu setts. The milksop who was nominated for Secretary of State has added insult to in jury by saying publicly:

Every Democrat whom I have met in wester Massachusetts feels ashamed of the action of the leaders of the disgraceful gathering at Springfield. I could not in justice to myself or the party,be asso lated with men on the ticket that was nominated by fraud and violence."

Meanwhile Mr. HENRY M. WHITNEY, who has lost only one candidate from his ticket. thrives on martyrdom. He is speaking nightly with a full and resonant voice and making all Massachusetts from Cape Cod to the Taconics sit up and listen to his grievance.

If the Lusitania can steam 607 knots in one day all records for the ocean passage must fall before her. If the Mauretania is a faster ship, as her trials seem to indicate the Germans may have a long and hard stern chase before them to recover the Atlantic championship.

A Socialist on Business

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir A COTrespondent writes to THE SUN this morning that business men must be honest, as Roose velt desires.

business man" cannot be honest; that "busi ness" is fundamentally, radically dishonest that business men and honest men are con tradictory terms. NEW YORK, October 9.

"It le a Filthy Weed."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There being this time a considerable agitation over the rap idly increasing protests from those who declare that their rights as citizens are encroached when walking on the streets and entering and leav ing the surface cars by having to inhale the "vile stuff exhaled from the mouths of tobacco smokers. I desire to add my protest through the columns of your paper to that of other right minded and self outrage upon public decency and against the rights s who are entitled to inhale pure air unpe

Let people of courage come out flatfooted against this gross cell and these tobacco dopers will, through shame if not through a sense of manhood, seek to hide themselves in a common den when belong, instead of being at large to annoy

If the Board of Health were alive to its duty, the nmates of the home as well as the public would he protected against this great and harmful evil With William Lloyd Garrison, let me ask others to join publicly through letters to the press in this work of reformation for the redemption of mar NEW YORK, October 9.

He Won't Go Back to the Baby Class TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Enclosed find iterary curiosity from an independent young NEW YORK, October 9.

DEAR SUR: I thought I drop you a few line leting you know That I ant going back to 5 A 5. I know those lessins on my five fingers. If you promis me that you would but me in 5 B class I am willing to go back to school. My mother wants me to go to school. But I wont go back to baby class eny more. I would leave my home before I so back to that baby class where I learn nothing. I can't sitt still and lissen to thoes baby lessins what was over and over some meny tine

A Mysterious Hint From an Obio Thinker. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When the true physical nature of rivers and harbors ha better understood it will perhaps appear that an atroclously extravagant amount of Gov ernment money was squandered on dredging oper tions in this country.

What if it should be discovered that with rare

exceptions it was about as futile to undertal ion of the earth's circulation as, for instance, to perform the (ultra fashionable) surgical operation of apendectemy? COLUMBUS. Ohio, October S.

Distribution. Stella-She wears her heart on her sleeve

Astronomical. Tis the time when politicians

Keep in touch, And opinions of the humble Count for much

How does Jones of Painted Crossing And would Smith of Pumpkin Siding

If a word they chance to utter, Swift it travels like a current Through the ground.

So this world is hung, an earring Mid the spheres

MCLANDBURGE WILSON.

FROST NEEDS

rise tage

From the Past Mast Spacette

Fire antique action generally reprean ffriendge in tennmera the past conting him with even the many continue to say there is no faire of Parts attant which shows him here. That was the style of brown and mile it to aims these the latter style ments its may in the ground world conatvilleration, though it is open to organism.
If compare electors the adoption of transcere was the result of degeneration or a coin-cidence. Entil that time, apparently, they emps every only in Europe by the inhabitment as cereasedinary to the floridae that they gave the come of Breeched first" to the province. In after agen, no foutst this stogular garment tras assigned or the furnisher aveillary trought of the Compater on wett an ter the togitte. there existence that any fentance people wors recommend at home? Plenty can be formet to engagest that all went named inserting the engine, a stinger mantle like the Knffir's sarous or the rest Indian's Manket. Heat trensers have been dug out of Scandinavian large, of course, with larger for a stray around the water attributed to the Bronze Age; but they may as well be of the tenth miliar to the Vikings, as of the fifth

The point is that until the decarbonce or

troumers were still regarded as the sign harbarian. Plutarch tells us that a favorite General of Vitelline was detected meause "he ware breeches and long sleeved after the tigilie manner, though his standard was Roman and he commanded Roman They were as scornful and inlignant as Elizabethan soldiers would have had one of their Generals assumed the saffron mantle and the poleage of an Irish kerne. But as time went on and the antique civilization waned, trousers grew more and more common. Soldiers wearing them are conspicuous on Trajan's Column These are German and Gattle "auxiliaries but a sculpture on the Arch of Constanting shows a Centurion in full uniform thus arrayed. In fact we know that trousers were recognized in the equipment of Roman soldiers before that But not in civil life Taste combined with common sense in excluding the innovation among people who did not wear uniform and still cherished comething of the old spirit. So late as 416 Honorius was forbidding trousers, long hair, and fur coats of the "barbarian style within the limits of the city; but this is the last of three edicts which he issued to the same effect evidence that the others had been disregarded. The decline was complete, the fall at hand.

But when it came and the Teutonic sarians" were free to dress as they liked they promptly rejected the Gallic fashion. Gartered hose were worn, as they had been. doubtless, all through among free Teutons after growing luxury had made them dissatisfied with the kaross; and trousers were banned so decisively that they did not reappear in civilized Europe until the end of the eighteenth century. Once more the garment became a distinguishing mark of the savage. Very remarkable evidence to this effect survives. One might confidently assert that trousers have had no more influence on the history of mankind than socks; but it would be an error. Grave problems which have to be worked out at the present day, perhaps with that universal war which has been threatening so long. might never have arisen had Pope Nichola I. answered a question put to him on this subject in 866. At that time the great King Boris of Bulgaria had almost resolved to secome a Christian; like a man of sense. however, he wished to understand all the consequences which would follow-personal, political and social so he sent ambassadors to discuss the matter thoroughly with the Emperor and the Patriarch at Constantinople. Both insisted on one point-king and people must discard their porrid Oriental trousers and assume Greek dress or they could not be baptized. Boris recalled his embassy and summoned his warriors. It was a monstrous insult to suggest that they should abandon the costume of their forefathers; worse to propose that they should adopt that of a foe they The King sent his ambassadors straight to Rome with this one question -May a Christian man wear trousers? And the Pope gave no answer! Twelve months Boris waited. Meantime he was teaching Emperor and Patriarch some common sense, and when his patience failed they were willing enough to christen him on any terms. So the Bulgars joined the Greek Church instead of the Roman -with results incalculable

It is gratifying to recall that in modern times woman's taste supported breeches and stockings against trousers until a slip of the pen, very natural but very absurd, routed their defence. The lady patronesses of Almack's led the opposition. Walpole tescribes to Mann how an acquaintance contrived to get through, wearing the abominable things, and actually marched into the ballroom. So the tickets for the next assembly were inscribed, "Gentlemen not admitted without breeches and stockings"; some of them are still extant, and treasured as beirlooms. Brillat Savarin's outburst is not so well known that we should omit it: "Those, on the contrary, to whom nature denies an aptitude for the pleasure of taste have bony faces, long noses, large eyes; whatever their stature they always seemed to be pulled out. They have straight black hair, and they utterly lack embonpoint; it is they who invented trousers. This wholesome hatred long survived the triumph of the object. When Count Beus was Minister to the Saxon court disciplin became relaxed, but after a while the King's marriage brought reform. Once, as he used to tell the story. Beust said to the Lord Chamberlain, "What a pleasant time we had, all too short, while trousers were

permitted. "Trousers!" cried the Chamberlain, aghast "Sir! I gave you credit for a more sincere attachment to the royal family!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Still no bears on the banks of the Tensas. Where is Colonel Be Robo of Bobo Station, Yazoo, most successful bear slayer this side of the Sabine River? When Mr. Roosevelt was hunting in Bob's neighborhood two or three years ago Colonel Bob went out one morning while the President's party was beat the adjacent country with nothing to show for its labor, and killed eight bears and a few coons just to demonstrate, as he said, what a real could do when he felt "strapping." NEW YORK, October 8.

PELICAN.

A Lost Art.

From the Hyden (Ky.) Thousandsticks Within the last nine months there have been even hemicides in the county. That seems to have broken all records within our knowledge. curred in such a short time cannot hardly be a counted for and cannot be accused to no or it seems of late that if there is a row, that the par telpants have been so unlucky as to get killed

It used to be you could hear of a big row, a shoot ing or a cutting up every now and then and no one killed, but of late it seems that our people bave lost the art of keeping up a general row for half a day at a time and not hurting any one very badlyCORPORATIONS.

to Speak Well of Phone

can Exercis or fun fex-for freeing to an accorpt from the country forgatators of the Meate of New York. thro of Warris? 1988 by a committee committee of teaments man transfers. F. Worth of therego county. Played 1. of Franklin county. Chapter F Agricus of Warren county. Course History of Rections Parms resents, timega theter of fleetigest mate, and finances canages of fleetiments there or consensation in giatatres anthen in mane Status diering the

PROPER ASSESSED. DATE AND DESIGNATION OF PERSONS parently parents on more interests is approved talk quarters, elimins regard in the guest f as poster or equationer. This condense is to respect continue and the configuration than him this the fi of the encigitatio election of our country of fine every fix a more your conception erne it necessaries the et the edge immediate of dit itelligation. And an dish perputation white they have been productive of much barthey are optione dinger indispensable or nonrest in the most effected houseof the restor force that make up our adjustmat life. Without them these great enterprises that contribute is a targe a measure in the progress that has conficexcessfully comperation is the secret of ore nor less than a means by which comperat on he serementalised eparatety, are thereby unified and committee tiring about the largest and must t esuits. Corporations are not evils in and of them selves, and the indiscriminate assaults made upon hem are lasth unwise and united. They have PER HIE seen and will be a source of invalcutable benefit

PAY OF MAGISTRATES

Han George B. McClellan, May Si: I desire to enter my protest against the increase in salaries asked for by the City Magistrates It seems to me, in going over the names of the centienien who compose the loard of Magistrates of this city, with whom am almost entirely personally acquainced hat not one of them could in the private praice of law carn anything like the salary now paid them for their services. Each and every ember of the board knew full well before he accepted the office just what the salary ould be and what amount of work would be equired of him in return for it.

I have before me at this time seven letters om a like number of Magistrates now holdig office asking me to write your Honor in urtherance of their appointment, and every ne of these seven knew at the time of his one of these seven knew at the time of his appointment just what work was to be done for the salary now paid and they were mighty ylad to get the job. It was a godsend to them. A recent appointee in Queens is a young man who has only recently been admitted to the bar. How many years of hard work would he have to endure in his practice before his income would be anything like the salary he now receives? Yet he joins in the

salary he now receives? Yet he joins in the request for a higher compensation.

I would suggest that if any of the City Magistrates thinks he can earn more in his private practice he should resign and permit the appointment in his stead of lawyers who would be satisfied with the position, which would insure for the city more conscientious and painstaking service.

In view of the recent disclosures in regard to the brother of one of our present City Magistrates, I do not think it amiss for an explanation to be asked of a certain Magistrate as to the conduct of his court.

EDWARD L. LEYSTER.

NEW YORK, October 9.

THE MISOGYNIST'S GAME. Important Question as to the Dimple Haz

ard at Chin Golf. THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE! have a game from which the ladies are barred. I gloat over them, and glory in the fact that they haven't the "ghost of a show." Chin golf is the

boon of the misogynist, regardless of penalties and not to crow over the natural advantages of our sex. I am afflicted with one myself and hav a dear friend who is also the victim of the insuff ciently fused inferior maxillary to such a great extent that he is compelled to use an extra con shaped mashie that must be twisted in order to cover the ground between what "Highland Club has defined as the seventh and eighth can negotiate this hazard in eight, and have holed out in 94, but in the case of my friend it amounts to a pit and the mashie saves him many

What is the penalty for the extra club? BROOKLYN, October 8.

Thirty-four and Two Scars.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Are your chin olf flends slow or is the trouble with their irons? have a fair stubble and a scar, but forty is an ea score for me, and trying for a record yesterday with plenty of hot water and a freshly honed razor. I cleared the course in thirty four before two w nesses and cleaned things up in great shape except for two tiny cuts made in the grand sweep for the final stroke PASSAIC, October 7.

Challenge to Doubters

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Through two your correspondents this morning you have cast a doubt on my veracity in stating my chin golf score of nincteen. I reiterate my statement with-out mental reservation of any kind or without any quibble of words or meaning. I admit I cannot make bogey every day, but will agree to put up \$100 against an equal amount by either "Enthusiast or "Low Score of 36" that I can make the full course in twenty-four on any sleeping car leaving New Vork, train going at full speed, penalty half or two days old; loser to pay'all expenses CHAMPION OF NEW JERREY

NEW YORK, October 9. High Speed in Boston.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What in the devil are these people talking about? This morning, in a hurry to meet a plumber who pulls teeth I went over my course in 47 strokes. My hand washaky from an overdose of rum. I am not ambi destrous, yet it was casy work, nobody stoned m in the street, and the plumber, who bears a reputa-tion in that respect, found himself wholly unable to inflict pain. I might add I cut a divot from the One who babbles of more than 100 strokes is

Unable to recollect what the b said, I subscribe myself WEST CEDAR STREET. BOSTON, October &

Contratation. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Spanish Casa de Contratacion at Seville was the training school for its pilots and Indiamen. Let "F. B. C. turn to Volume III. of his Hakluyt's "Principal Navigations" and Richard will tell him about it in

words of a Spanish pilot. If he wants a modern book maybe he can lay ds on Manual de la Puenta y Olea's "Los tra bajos geograficos de la casa de contratacion (o cas de Indias de Sevilla)," published at Seville NEW YORE, October 8.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "Contratation" is an obsolete variant form of "contractation meaning "mutual dealing, bargaining or trading, or very rarely the act of contracting or acquiring as a habit. See "Oxford English Dictionary." SPRINGFIELD, Mass., October 8.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As to "con tratation" see the Encyclopædic Dictionary: "Con-tratation (Sp. contratacion contract), a contract or agreement. Contratation house, a house whe contracts and bargains are made for promotion

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: In reply to

NEW ROCHELLE, October 9.

front of Wille Smith.

"F. B. C." in your columns of yesterday the word "contratation," more generally written "contracration," is an obsolete word used in the sixteent and seventeenth centuries in the sense of mutual dealing; trading; also the act of contracting of acquiring. It is found in Holland's "Plutarch'; Morals" (1603) and in Gage's "West Indies" (1645). in making the Standard Dictionary this word was omitted by our rules of exclusion as a work found in any living book, that is, in any book now read by any considerable number of persons.

7. K. Punk. mitted by our rules of exclusion as a word not

The Path of Peace. Mother-Johnny, remember you musta't fight. Johnny-No'm; I'll just take a practice walk in

JAPANERE EDUCATION

To rea Environ or Tire or Winterer for Estimation has count published, though the stationer are corrector chan for the year down or frettier than for the partie of about at antimoral for the parties of the parties of the parties of erferentian there the year report at putito instruction fapor has already for the authorst come come or serve and m. of one case, or the

constitue totale deles per con-SERVICE COMPANY OF THE PARTY OF home arabiding the conserver of etentis increasing defictions to be for the first from the first f tionally making attempts to pulp operation of permat extract function cruster facilities for the executions auna deserting courtiers' livenaus. tion auphly and the demand, and

proming the teachers enterior fe has comment to his necessary lapanese students abroad to you to conduct this ordinger converthe int efudence who are firstain. France and the Lore in contact warm mostly distinguishtion of appropriational automore turn they are not likely work of secondary education, but

turn ther are not likely to take parameters of secondary education, but appointed to university professors ups or important posts in the civil advantage. The imperial universities of Jokia and Kioto have steadily expanded, not are respect to the number of students but also as regards organization and equipment in present the I viversity of Iohio consists of founiversity ball and six colleges respectively devoted to law, medicine, engineering literature, siepce and agriculture. To each of these academic divisions are attached laboratories, nussums and libraries. The number of students in the folloges and and that of students in the colleges and and that of students in the colleges are assistant in feasors and 73 lost nuttors specially appointed besides 15 foreigners. The imperior liversity of Kioto is emailer and its equipment is less complete, incamuch as the institutions as founded at a later date. Nevertheless comprises a university bell and colleges of his medicale. The imperior of his consider and the early and there are 1,226 students.

Outside of the two universities named there are a good many special institutions including schools of medicine, whorly including schools of medicine, schools for foreign languages, art schools of varied characters have been established wherever the seemed to be needed. Among these are the Sapporo Agricultural college, the Moriole and the foreign ligher Technical School and the fossi, Higher Technical School. There are headed a considerable number of public and privating industrial schools apprentices schools, schools for agriculture and forest in the feature of the singular and distributed in the singular and singular and s

New York, October 9.

THE LINGUISTIC ANARCHISTS Tricks to Attract Attention by Eccentric Phrases and Forms. From the Forum.

in the literary language that the linguistic anarchist is most frequently me with, and there he is a clearly defined type Failing to arrest attention by the quality of his thought or the charm of his expression he forces himself upon our notice by shocking our sense of that which is becoming annormal in language. He depends upon a du linguistic moral sense in his readers for th acceptance of whatever is novel and striking in language as permissible or even artistic Unfortunately his faith is only too ofter justified by the result. That which at first seems a wanton piece of revolting violence comes to be endured, then accepted, and ever in the end regarded as admirable. As Bage not remarks in his study of the poetry of Robert Browning, when "we put down a healthy, instinctive aversion, nature avenges herself by creating an unhealthy, insane a

traction. This healthy, instinctive aversion eve sensitive reader must frequently feel toward the language in which Browning's poetry toward those peculiarly written esque features of style which have contributed ich to the growth of the Browning cul-Our objection is not that this poetry has style too much style, that it is too individual and that it does not sufficiently take into accoun the persons to whom it is addressed. The for no other reason than that he has some private purpose to accomplish. This appear in wilfully obscure syntax, in the unusus value and collocation of words, sometime humorous but not always appropriately so. But above all it appears in thome, for here, besides the usual feeling for language there is a special language convention that may be violated, the convention of rhyming These grotesque rhymes, as they have been may be violated, the convention of rhyming These grotesque rhymes, as they have been called, are sometimes appropriate to the subject matter of the poems in which they occur but that their use is not dependent upon an such consideration is evidenced by such poems as "Count Gismond," "The Grammarian's Funeral" and many others, where they are altogether out of place. They are cheap sensational tricks, linguistic contortions, gone through with to make the dull reader gape and admire. Only one who had lost or who had never had any sensitiveness to the order and the fitness of language could ever become enamored of such vicious creations.

Another obvious instance of the literary lin-guistic anarch is to be found in Whitman, in whom disregard of the traditions of language whom disregard of the party of a genguistic anarch is to be found in Whitman, in whom disregard of the traditions of language is sometimes taken as merely part of a general disregard of all law and tradition. This however, is too extreme a statement of the case. It has been shown with a fair degree of certainty that Whitman was not wilfully inconsiderate of law and order, that he thought he had before him the vision of a larger law than has been revealed to most men, a constructive philosophy of life which the diligent and the sympathetic may read in his verse. But granting this, in his choice of a meanwhereby to voice forth this philosophy of life Whitman has fallen into a serious economic error. He has made the mistake of centring attention upon his form much to the detriment of his matter. For besides the strangeness of the thought even the sympathetic reader is confronted by an added and a considerable impediment in the outlandishness of the expression; only after the shock of surprise has passed away, after the linguistic misdemeanors have been forgiven and forgotten, can the thought receive full justice. the expression: only after the snock of surprise has passed away, after the linguistic misdemeanors have been forgiven and forgotten, can the thought receive full justice. Numerous examples of these stumbling blocks will come readily to mind. We cannot quote illustrations of his monstrous sentence structure, but in vocabulary we have such creations as "literatuses" (plural of literatuses", "civilizee," "discorrupt," "cool-freshing breeze," "me melted-word with sweat. Whitman also frequently uses Frequently ing breeze," "me melted-word with sweat. Whitman also frequently uses French and Spanish words, whether in correct of incorrect forms matters not to Lim, and he does this not because the French words are elegant or are necessary to express a subtle meaning, nor even as to sometimes said because he holds the theory that the American population is heterogeneous and therefore American authors should use a polyglot vocabulary, Freuch, Spanish neous and therefore American authors should use a polyglot vocabulary. French, Spanish Polish and all other outlandish words without restriction; he does it merely because the use of these foreign words is striking and unexpected. If we add to our list such horize Latinisms and Gallicisms as "O me impersurbe," "I have not the delicatesse of a diplomat" and others of their kind, we certainly justify the statement that Whitman had little respect for the language in which be wrote. His style is not the result of the scholar's care or of the nice discrimination of the literary artist. He is merely gunning for attention with a big zun. We say the phrases of words are in bad taste; but they are worse than that, they are intentionally obtrusive and offensive. The author doesn't respect the language and your right and my right in the language. He says virtually. "Your attention or the life of the language. And whether you want to hear him or not he takes the life of the language.

Something Wrong in Kentuck"

Mr. Tucker of Clark county, who has been at Ro-tenhouse Ranch for some days, left Tuesday for his home, carrying with bim three gallons of the

From the Hazel Green Herald.

A Proverb Patched Rujcker-A stitch in time saves nine. Bucker-But a rip in time may save eieve